

culties were great. Tritle had to break the road from Ashfork to the mine to bring in his smelter—the one now exhibited at Clarkdale (*see above*). Coke for the smelter had also to be freighted in from Ashfork after a very roundabout and expensive trip from Wales and through San Francisco. Even with these difficulties enormous amounts of copper were produced at a cost of seven cents a pound. Later, coke from New Mexico was used but it was not until a freight branch of the Santa Fe railroad was built in 1894 that mining became highly profitable here.

W. A. Clark of Montana had purchased the mining properties in 1886 and it was he who was able to bring the railroad south to what is now Jerome Junction, though he himself had to build a narrow-gauge road from the branch into Jerome. He installed a new smelter that could handle a half a million pounds of ore a month and improved the mining and smelting methods.

Until Clark bought the property the camp had been a cluster of shacks with the unmarried men living at the Mulligan boardinghouse. To attract a more stable population—men with families—Clark built some frame houses and in 1888 promoted the construction of the Montana House, in its early days the largest stone structure in Arizona and capable of holding a thousand men. Its high-columned porch overlooking the empty Verde Valley was the pride of the community, which began to see itself as a metropolis. In spite of the new elegance Jerome lacked water, and in three instances its population was forced to camp on the hills after fire had destroyed most of its frame houses and its fourteen frame saloons. (Among those who profited from Jerome's water needs was Pancho Villa, the Mexican revolutionist, who in 1900 had two hundred burros bringing water to the town.)

As Jerome expanded, its chances for the title, "the toughest little town in the West," increased and when it was incorporated in 1899 the citizens were able to support the claim by pointing to the number of thick stone shutters on the fronts of all saloons, gambling halls, and other places of business for protection against gunfire.

Jerome became even more important in 1900 when J. J. Fisher discovered and laid claim to the Little Daisy in Bitter Creek. This became the United Verde Extension Mine in 1910. The town had a setback in 1915 when the United moved its smelter to Clarkdale, but prospered because of the World War demand for copper. Prosperity boomed in 1917 with the opening of the Verde Central Mine—nicknamed the Chivas (Sp. goat) for the goatee worn by one of the foremen.

A town with Jerome's hardy spirit could not escape labor troubles. In 1907 the miners staged their first strike and succeeded in reducing their ten-hour workday to eight and in obtaining a daily wage of \$2.75. In 1917 before the United Verde had come under control of the Phelps Dodge Corporation, the Industrial Workers of the World—the I.W.W.—led a strike so lively that several hundred miners and outside agitators were ousted from their company-owned houses, loaded on boxcars with the aid of guns and pickaxes, and shipped to a remote point on the southeastern desert country of Arizona, where they were dumped with-

out ceremony. This drive precipitated the similar deportation of the Bisbee miners.

In the post-war years Jerome began to adopt a more sedate civic attitude and even developed a town "square"—stone bleachers banked on the south side of the almost level half-block in the business district. From these bleachers on the Fourth of July and Labor Day the townspeople witness the games, parades, and the mucking and drilling contests of miners—held in the street below.

In happy 1929 Jerome had a population of fifteen thousand but this dropped steadily thereafter as the price of copper declined. Local troubles reached a climax in 1938 when the United Verde Extension Company was dissolved.

The BIG PIT (*open 8-5*), W. on Three-Hundred-Foot Level, is an ore hole more than a thousand feet deep in Woodchuck Mountain. The Ore Bin Cut, a slice of the north slope of the mountain that was cut through to the three hundred-foot level, leads to a shelf of the funnel-shaped pit whose terraced walls are colored red, black, and brown by the different ores. A safety shed and set of searchlights stand at the top of a wide truck road that is built on a ledge of the pit walls, and coils down to the narrow flat floor. This floor is visible 560 feet below the collar of the original shaft of the United Verde mines, which had been sunk on the surface or the zero-level of the mountain. Excavation of this surface began in 1920. Since that year eighteen million cubic yards of material and ten million tons of ore have been scooped out of the mountain. In the pit floor miners dig holes with long-handled electric and steam drills; pack the holes with powder and sand; and blast them. The blown-up ore is steam-shoveled into trucks, and dumped from the trucks through shaft-holes that lead from the pit floor to the one thousand-foot level where the ore drops into bins. Electric trains carry it from the Hopewell Tunnel at the foot of the bins to the smelter at Clarkdale. Probably the richest ores in the Verde district have been taken from this pit.

The THREE HUNDRED-FOOT LEVEL, W. on Main St., is a flat plateau of rock materials scooped out of the Big Pit. It bridges the town of Jerome and the properties of the Phelps Dodge Corporation. West on the plateau are the swimming pool and a street of frame and corrugated iron houses for employees.

SUNSHINE HILL, W. on Three Hundred-Foot Level, overlooks Bitter Creek and slopes down into Verde Valley. The churches of Jerome participate in joint Easter sunrise services around the two crosses on its summit. At the foot of the hill are the general offices of the Phelps Dodge Corporation.

UNITED VERDE EXTENSION MINE (Little Daisy), N. on State 79 (closed in 1938), is on a spur of flat land in Bitter Creek. The long hotel and hospital building of the company are on a hill overlooking the offices, the headframe of the single shaft, and the hoisting room. During the thirty-six years this mine was operated, four million tons of ore were removed. On the one-thousand-five-hundred-foot level of

only 185 pop.
Chloride 1941

(not much
info
here!)

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the shaft the Josephine Train Tunnel carried ores to the company smelter at Clemenceau. Just east of the properties is the large, yellow pueblo-type home of the president of the company.

On SECOND SUMMIT, 68.4 m. (7,029 alt.), the saddle of Mingus Mountain, is the junction with a dirt road.

Left on this road to a Forest Service recreational area (swings, slides for children; picnic tables) 2 m.

Southwest of Second Summit is flat grazing land. Though the rocks show copper stains only one mine in the area, the Yeager, has attained commercial production. The tableland, a grass country, was once called Jackass Flats by the cowboys.

From a point at 86.2 m. is a view of GRANITE DELLS (see TOUR 1b).

At 87.1 m. State 79 joins US 89 (see TOUR 1b) 6 miles north of Prescott.

Tour 2B

Kingman—Boulder Dam—(Las Vegas, Nev.); 81 m., US 93-466.

Paved roadbeds.

Service stations but no other accommodations between Kingman and Boulder City, Nev.; all types of accommodations in Boulder City.

This route to tremendous Boulder Dam and the recreation area rapidly developing around its reservoir, Lake Mead, crosses an almost uninhabited desert flanked by jagged ranges where colors change with the light from red to purple or blue. At intervals the highway traverses forests of yucca that stretch for many miles, at others it is shut in by cliffs formed like pillars.

US 93-466 branches north from US 66 (see TOUR 2c) in KINGMAN, 0 m.

CASTLE ROCKS, 3 m., resemble a gigantic edifice.

From the summit of COYOTE HILL, 5 m., is an excellent view of Kingman, the Walapai Mountains (R), the sawtooth peaks bordering the Colorado River (L), and the California ranges to the west. North of Coyote Hill the highway is bordered by mountains that have yielded fortunes in gold, silver, and lead.

CHLORIDE, 21 m. (4,000 alt., 185 pop.), settled in 1864 as a silver-mining center, is the distributing point for several mines. These all bear evidence of very old workings; among them are a few—Tiffany

TOUR 2B 337

of New York now owns the largest—producing turquoise, the Indians' favorite ornamental stone.

Along the Sacramento Wash is a large FOREST OF JOSHUA TREES (see TOUR 1b), 26 m., sometimes called yucca palms; they are 25 to 30 feet high, have dagger-shaped olive-green leaves and, in the spring, clusters of white flowers. From this point are visible the Cerbat (Coco-Maricopa, big horn sheep) Mountains (R) and the Black Mountains (L). The road builders' many cuts in the hills here reveal the same pinks, yellows, and blues found in the Grand Canyon near by.

The rich red, purple, and tan slopes of the BLACK MOUNTAINS, 61 m., belie their name. In a deep red gorge called BLACK CANYON (L) the Colorado River is glimpsed at intervals. Here the restraining power of Boulder Dam makes the river resemble a lake. In the rough hills are deep slashes exposing colors that change continually with every variation in the light. At 75 m. FORTIFICATION MOUNTAIN, on the Arizona side, bursts into view (R). From the brilliant red at its base this fortlike mountain rises in a mass of colors—reds, blues, and yellows, streaked with long fingers of black—and is reflected in Lake Mead.

BOULDER DAM, 81 m. (640 alt. at river bed), was completed in 1936 at a cost of seventy-six million, or one hundred and twenty-five million including the power plant. It shares with Grand Coulee Dam in Washington the distinction of being the greatest water and power projects ever undertaken; but Boulder is quite alone in its spectacular situation. Only through comparison is it possible to realize the dam's immensity; it is 727 feet high—only 65 feet less than New York's Woolworth Building—660 feet thick at the base and 1,282 feet long at the crest.

The dam was planned and constructed by the U. S. Bureau of Reclamation with the fourfold purpose of checking floods and erosion, and of providing a dependable water supply and electric power. For countless centuries the Colorado River had cut its way into the surface of the earth forming the Grand Canyon. Silt carried downstream had filled in the upper end of the Gulf of California and formed the Imperial Valley. This silt came from a watershed equal in size to the combined areas of Arizona, California, Colorado, Nevada, New Mexico, Wyoming, and Utah. Though beautiful to behold, the changes wrought by the Colorado in its rush to the sea are examples of destruction and waste—water erosion at its worst. By harnessing the river's energy the dam has transformed its power from a destroyer of land to a servant of man.

Beside providing abundant power the dam regulates the river to an even flow, thus preventing the floods, formerly so disastrous to the rich agricultural lands to the south. It has made it possible to build the Parker Diversion Dam, take-off of the great aqueduct of the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California; the Gila irrigation project, comprising five hundred and twenty-five thousand fertile acres

CUTTER, 130.5 *m.*, the junction with State 73 (*see TOUR 8*), is a cattle-shipping point. In years past the flats in this vicinity were often filled with bawling, milling stock awaiting shipment from the Bar F Bar, Cross S, Five L, and other ranches.

At 133.1 *m.* is the junction with a graveled road.

Left on this road to CHRISTMAS, 30 *m.* (2,990 alt.), no longer a post office but once known as a point "where Santa Claus lived," because of the heavy mail routed here by stamp collectors and children. In the 1880's three prospectors, including Dr. James Douglas, were forced to abandon their copper claims here when this land was found to be within the San Carlos Reservation. In December 1902 news that reservation lines had been changed was wired to George Crittenden and N. H. Mellor, who hurried here to take up claims and named the site for the day of their arrival—Christmas.

WINKLEMAN, 36 *m.* (1,947 alt., 729 pop.), on the same road, is a commercial center for mines. Fruit, cattle, and Angora goats are raised in the vicinity.

Right from Winkleman to HAYDEN, 37 *m.* (2,051 alt., 1,800 pop.), site of two smelter and reduction plants. The town was named for Charles Hayden, a mining company official.

A cattle guard across US 70 marks the western boundary of the SAN CARLOS INDIAN RESERVATION, 134.4 *m.* and the eastern boundary of the CROOK NATIONAL FOREST in which are several thousand cattle, sheep, goats, and deer, as well as many lions, lynxes, foxes, raccoons, bears, and javalinas or wild pigs. (*For campsites apply at headquarters in Safford.*) It was made a reserve in 1908 and named for General George Crook, who was in command of the Military Department of Arizona during the campaign against the Apache in 1872-73 and again in 1882-86.

From 136.7 *m.* the SLEEPING BEAUTY, the figure of a woman formed by rugged mountains, is outlined on the western skyline. This figure is most clearly apparent near sunset.

At 138 *m.* is the junction with US 60 (*see TOUR 12*), which unites with US 70 between this point and the California Line.

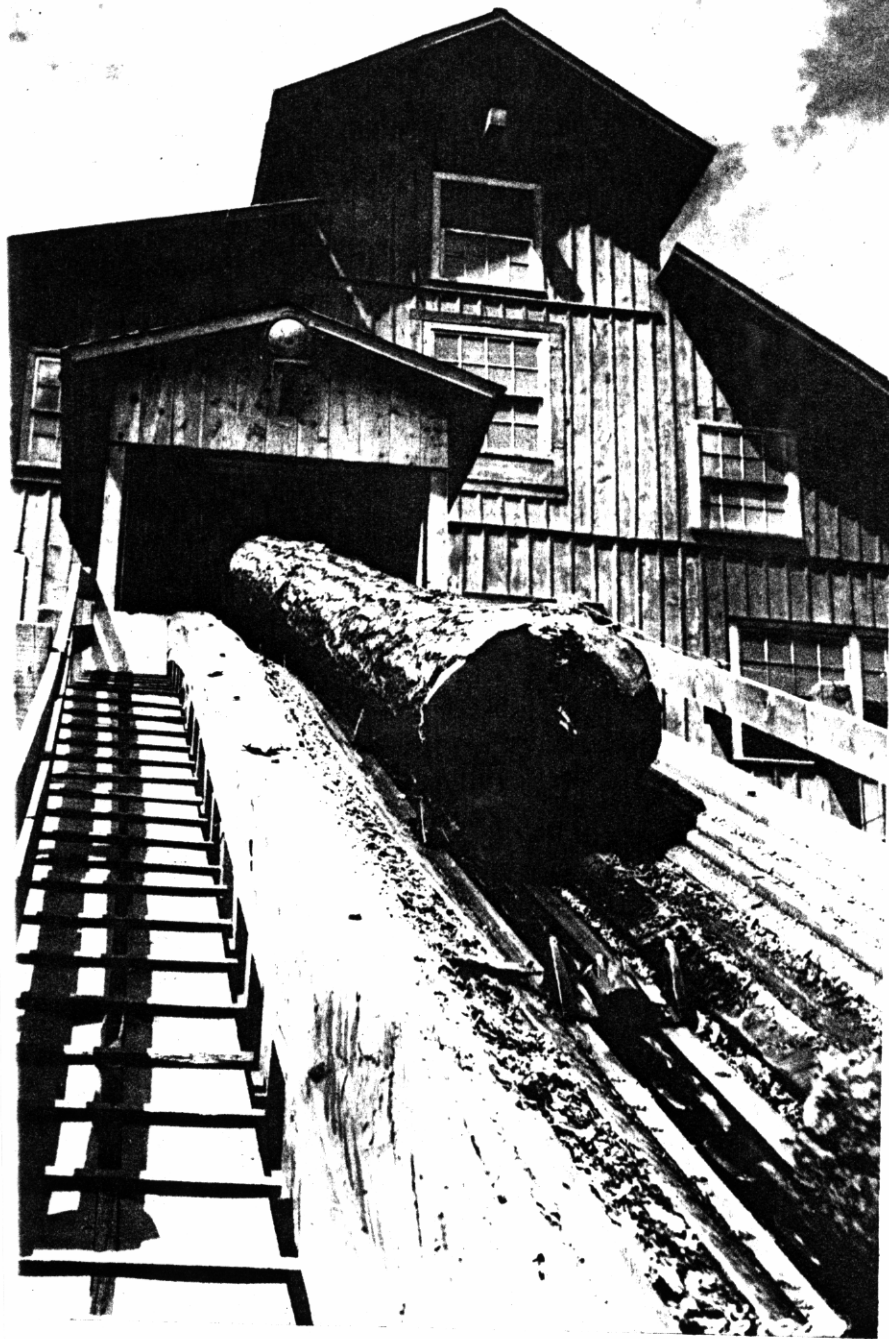
GLOBE, 138.5 *m.* (3,504 alt., 7,157 pop.) (*see GLOBE*).

Points of Interest: Old Dominion Mine and Smelter, Old Dominion Library, Globe Cemetery, Gila County Courthouse, Former Residence of George W. P. Hunt, Gila County Museum, and others.

Left from Globe on an improved dirt road to the BESH-BA-GOWAH (Besh-ba-gow-AH) PUEBLO (R), 1 *m.*, which has been restored and now resembles the modern Hopi villages. Besh-Ba-Gowah (Apache, camp for metal) is on a high mesa overlooking Pinal Creek, and was inhabited from about 1225 to 1375. There are more than 115 rooms, hallways, and patios. The walls are of rock and adobe and some parts of the ruin are two stories high. In the burials found beneath the floors, pottery and jewelry were lying beside the skeletons. A living room can be entered by a ladder extending to the floor through an opening in the roof. The fire pits, the plaster on the walls, the grinding stones on the floor, and large storage jars against the wall remain as they were more than 550 years ago.

Relics from Besh-Ba-Gowah, on display in the Globe Museum, include ollas, bowls, ladles, effigy forms, stone tools, dried grains, animal bones, awls, daggers, baskets, cloth, and examples of shell jewelry. The last named evi-

Mining : Lumbering



LUMBER MILL, NORTHERN ARIZONA

dently were brought by primitive traders from the Gulf of California. Of exceptional interest is a piece of painted basket of a type rarely found. Mineral paints used in prehistoric times are displayed; green made from copper ore, red from iron ore, and other pigments. In one room in the Pueblo was a large jar almost filled with copper ore. Copper bells were found but these are believed to have been obtained from peoples to the south.

In the Pinal Mountains is the FERNDALE RECREATIONAL AREA (*cabins for rent, inquire locally; no hunting*), 17 m., a region of spruce, fir, quaking aspen, pine, maple, and oak, abounding with wild life, especially deer. Signal Peak (7,875 alt.) was once a main relay station in the army's heliograph system; the supporting posts of the heliographer's canopy are still upright on its rocky top. From the mountain's crest is a view of Apacheland for 100 miles in all directions; visible in the recesses of deep canyons and on the ridges are the threads of old Indian trails. On clear days mountain and desert cities may be seen far to the northeast; while high above the deep basins and precipitous ranges is Mogollon Rim, the southeastern edge of the plateau.

The OLD DOMINION MINE (R), 140 m., produced copper worth several million dollars. It was closed early in the 1930's because underground water prevented profitable operation. The man-made hills nearest the road are slag dumps.

CLAYPOOL, 143.3 m., is the junction (R) with State 88 (*see TOUR 3A*).

In the tailings (R)—waste from the mill after the ore has been extracted—streaks of blue-green indicate the presence of copper.

At 144.9 m. is the junction with asphalt-paved Smelter Road.

Right on Smelter Road to the INTERNATIONAL SMELTING COMPANY PROPERTIES, 2.1 m., on a hill whose sides are black with slag. It is owned by a subsidiary of the Anaconda Copper Mining Company. Most conspicuous of the buildings is an electric power converter plant, where high-tension electricity carried from Apache Lake and Horse Mesa dam below Roosevelt is transformed into commercial cycles for use in local mining operations. The smelter itself is of the modern reverberatory furnace type.

INSPIRATION, 3.6 m. (3,570 alt., c. 400 pop.), is a well-kept company-owned village for the officials, supervisors, and skilled employees; it has a post office, a school, and a profit-sharing company store. The houses are attractive gray stucco cottages with copper roofs. Those in the two main sections—the Upper Circle and the Lower Circle—are built along streets that wind around the high hilltop. Moonshine Hill, the other section, is across the road. Below the Upper Circle drive are the cavings, and the remains of the Mexican village, Los Adobes, abandoned when the ground around it began to sink.

On Smelter Road at 4.5 m. is the INSPIRATION CONSOLIDATED COPPER COMPANY PROPERTY, another Anaconda subsidiary, equipped to handle nine thousand tons of ore daily. The ore is moved by conveyor belts, automatic traps, and long railroad trains operated by remote control. The huge vats of the leaching plant can be seen in the gulch below.

At 145.7 m. on US 70 is the junction with the Miami Hill Road.

Right here to the MIAMI COPPER COMPANY PLANT, 0.9 m., towering above the town on the hills north of the business section. Surrounding the No. 5 Shaft are a large concentrating mill—into which ore is raised out of the mines from a depth of 1,120 feet—and other buildings, including a modern leaching plant. The road passes abandoned underground workings—marked by a vast crater area of sunken earth known as the cabins—the red-shingled, copper-roofed buildings of the general offices and employees' club, then follows the top of the tailings dumps to a section of pleasant frame and stucco homes,

Tour 3A

Claypool—Roosevelt—Apache Junction; 79 m., State 88 (Apache Trail).

Wide and safe graveled roadbed over precipitous mountains.
Limited accommodations at Roosevelt and Apache Junction.

This entire route runs through mountains and, though the road is well maintained and not dangerous to drive, it contains many hairpin curves and has several points where the depth of the canyons below and the sheerness of their walls are terrifying. The road winds along the many gorges and caves formed by the streams that flow into the Salt River and for 60 miles follows a chain of man-made lakes whose blue surfaces on still, clear days reflect the surrounding mountains, flowers, and trees. In the typical desert growth along the route are many flowering trees. The ironwoods are covered with lavender flowers in May and June, and the palo verdes with their bright green trunks and branches, become huge golden bouquets. The mesquite trees have dark foliage and small scented blossoms that develop long bean pods in the summer. Both palo verde and mesquite pods are used as food by the Indians.

Trails of the Apache, who once roamed the region, crisscross the highway. Although members of the tribe worked on the construction of the road itself, there are none now living anywhere along the route.

State 88 branches north from US 70-60, at a junction called Claypool, 0 m., which is 4 miles west of Globe (see TOUR 3a).

The golf course (L) of the CORBRE VALLEY COUNTRY CLUB (greens fee \$1) is at 0.2 m.

BURCH, 2 m. (15 pop.), a small trading post on the banks of Pinal Creek, is the site of a mining camp. At the height of the silver stampede that began in 1876 numerous small silver and gold mines were opened on the Sleeping Beauty Mountain and in the hills to the west—now covered with tailings dumps. Most of these mines yielded rich ores near the surface but quickly played out. All trace of the camp has now vanished except for the excavation of a millsite.

State 88 crosses a boundary of the CROOK NATIONAL FOREST (see TOUR 3a) at 3 m.

In WHEATFIELDS, 7 m. (65 pop.), an agricultural area once cultivated by the Apache, are the remains of a silver mill. King Woolsey (see TOUR 1A), the Indian fighter, raided this spot in 1864 and destroyed the Indians' crops. Before the Globe bonanza was discovered, Wheatfields was visited by many prospectors seeking the rich mines that were reported to exist in some rugged mountains inhabited

by Apaches who fired silver bullets at intruders. Most exciting of these accounts was the story of Doc Thorne who, having cured an Indian of an eye ailment, was persuaded to treat some similarly afflicted Arizona Apaches. He returned from their country with stories of huge gold and silver nuggets lying in a mountainous area near a hat-shaped butte. In July 1869 A. F. Banta, chief guide and scout at Fort Whipple (1865-71), accompanied by C. E. Cooley, founder of Show Low, H. W. Dodd, and a few friendly Apaches, set out to find the Doc Thorne mines and managed to reach the vicinity of what is now known as Sombrero Butte, but they were frightened by local Indians and hastened on to Camp Reno. In 1871 after a prospector named Miner had reported finding a treasure field in the general direction of a "butte that looks like a hat," the greatest treasure hunt in the Southwest since the days of the Spanish conquistadors and the search for the Seven Cities of Cibola was organized. Territorial Governor A. P. K. Safford, a pioneer of Nevada's Comstock Lode days, set aside his official duties to lead the expedition; the Safford party entered the Apache reservation from the Gila River, crossed Salt River to Sombrero Butte, explored the Cherry Creek section and the Sierra Ancha, and reached Wheatfields, after having passed completely around the spot at which five years later a rich silver vein was discovered. The Safford party dispersed at Wheatfields and the prospector, who had failed to find his way back, was discredited.

Northwest of Wheatfields the road ascends a summit that overlooks the Salt River and Tonto Basins.

SMOKE SIGNAL PEAK, 13 m., thrusts up its sharp irregular head R. This was one of several peaks in the vicinity used by Indians for communicating by smoke signals. It was also used by Federal troops for heliograph and wigwag signals and played a part in a Globe gambling frame-up. About 1910 the election of a sheriff had been close and could not be decided without returns from Pleasant Valley, at that time three days' travel away. Gamblers arranged to intercept the messenger, learn the result, secretly relay news of the election results by fires from Smoke Signal Peak and profit from their advance information. The gamblers' observers, however, misread the signals and the would-be framers were themselves fleeced for their trouble.

On the horizon (L) Four Peaks (7,545 alt.), are visible for many miles in every direction. In winter they usually are topped with snow. Here, also, is a glimpse of Roosevelt Lake. Northwest of this point is a long hill called the Hog Back or Swinecrest.

At 17.5 m. is the junction with Feud Turnoff, an improved earth road (see TOUR 10A).

High cliffs on the horizon (R) are in the Sierra Ancha (Sp., wide mountains) whose spots of white below the rims are not snow but the tailings of abandoned asbestos mines. Asbestos is still being mined in other parts of the range. In the rugged Sierra Ancha (6,505 alt.) are virgin stands of western yellow pine, Douglas fir and white fir, an abundance of wild game, and many prehistoric dwellings, several of

which are known only to cowboys who have discovered them in precipitous canyons, far from beaten paths. Other remnants of the early civilization include picture writings, bits of colored pottery, sandals, arrowheads, and the remains of reservoirs and irrigation ditches.

From 21.2 *m.* the massive block of Cathedral Rock (L) looms on the horizon like a huge church.

At 28.4 *m.* is a junction with a dirt road.

Left on this road to the TONTO NATIONAL MONUMENT (2,300 alt.), 1 *m.*, a 640-acre tract with two prehistoric cliff dwellings built in the fourteenth century by Pueblo emigrants from the Little Colorado River valley. The lower house has two stories and twenty-nine rooms. Its front wall was originally blank, except for portholes and a single entrance at the southwest corner which is reached only by a twenty-foot vertical climb. These buildings, as in other pueblos, were granaries, fortresses, and living quarters—all combined. The situation is admirable for defense; in addition to being sheltered in a cave in the cliff, the dwellings have a single approach on a cactus-covered hillside that offers no cover to an enemy. The upper house is larger and much more irregular in plan, because of periodic additions. Originally it was three stories high and contained sixty to seventy-five rooms. The outer walls have deteriorated to such an extent that entrances are not discernible.

The road skirts the shore of ROOSEVELT LAKE, 28 *m.*, which, on calm days, reflects the opposite sky line. Flocks of wild ducks of several species, hundreds of pelicans, and occasionally gulls winter here.

ROOSEVELT, 31.6 *m.* (2,200 alt., 463 pop.), on the flats overlooking the lake and the low mesas to the north is the home of most of the men employed at the dam. Its dozen or more frame business structures house a general store, a hotel, an auto court, a garage, and a service station.

This site at the junction of Tonto Creek and the Salt River was called The Crossing by the early settlers whose farms and cattle ranches bordered these waters. A settlement that developed at The Crossing has been submerged by Roosevelt Lake, though low water reveals the tops of some of its old structures as well as a vast archeological field where pottery and other artifacts of a bygone people have frequently been exposed.

At 32.2 *m.* is the junction with the graveled Tonto Basin Road (see TOUR 10).

ROOSEVELT DAM (2,146 alt.), 32.4 *m.*, is in a narrow gorge just below the confluence of Tonto Creek and Salt River. This dam, impounding the water used to irrigate the Salt River Valley (and now supplemented by four other dams on the Salt River that form a sixty-mile chain of lakes) was begun in 1906, and was the government's first large undertaking of this kind. Prior to its construction, which was supervised by the Reclamation Bureau, 60 miles of wagon road had to be cut through precipitous mountains for the transportation of materials by mule teams. This road, now improved for automobile travel, forms the western section of State 88. Much of the road was built by Apache workmen who were so reliable that they were sent out in squads without white overseers or timekeepers. Another road

was built into the Sierra Ancha and a mill established there to provide lumber. A specially constructed thirteen-mile canal provided temporary power for placing the giant rocks and concrete in the dam, and a cement mill was operated near by.

The dam is 284 feet high, 184 feet thick at the base, and 16 feet thick at the top. The power plant at the base has a 24,000-horse-power capacity. The reservoir is 23 miles long, covers 17,800 acres, and has a drainage area of 5,760 square miles.

The road circles high above the dam and descends into Salt River Canyon passing grotesque rock formations—the Pyramids, Flatiron Mountain, Eagle Rock, and Old Woman's Shoe.

On the mountainside across the river are hundreds of saguaros (see TOUR 4b) and along the Salt River grows wild tobacco (*Nicotina rustica*), a branching shrub six to fifteen feet high with smooth thick leaves and dull yellow flowers that hang in clusters from the ends.

Southwest of Roosevelt Dam are several good views of Apache Lake (R) formed by Horse Mesa Dam which is not visible from the highway. Apache Lake is a vivid color that changes with the intensity of the sunlight and is surrounded by delicately colored but boldly outlined mountains, buttes, and terraced mesas.

At 45.8 *m.* is the junction with a dirt road.

Right on this road to APACHE LAKE, 1.6 *m.* (boating, fishing).

In FISH CREEK CANYON, 50 *m.*, sycamore, Arizona ash, cottonwood, and willow trees grow along the creek. The vertical rock walls of the gorge, known as WALLS OF BRONZE, are a dark red-brown with great spots of a dull moss green, which give the effect of aging bronze. In the depths of this almost perfect box canyon the road is completely hemmed in by towering walls which conceal the way out—a narrow cut in the cliff (R). The road climbs the cliff in a long ascent.

From 51.4 *m.* a view of the PAINTED CLIFFS (R) below reveals great surfaces of rock in varying shades of green tinted with gold.

At 55.2 *m.*, southwest of Fish Creek Canyon, is the junction with a dirt road.

Right on this road to HORSE MESA DAM, 6 *m.* (1,920 alt.), a reservoir and power unit of the Salt River Project completed in 1927 at a cost of \$4,237,000. The dam is named for a natural rock formation used as a horse corral by both Indians and cowboys. The structure is a variable-radius arch type, 305 feet high and 784 feet long. The power plant has a 43,000 horse-power capacity, and the reservoir, Apache Lake, covers 2,600 acres and is 17 miles long.

The gorge near the dam is so extremely narrow that it almost excludes the rays of the sun. Two-thirds of the distance up the face of the rocky wall on the road side of the river is a ledge or bench with a natural cave behind. Access to the cave is gained by climbing a steep mountainside, crossing a lava bed, and descending from the rim of the gorge by a trail on the face of the cliff (*guides essential*).

This cave, considered by the Apache one of their safest and strongest retreats, is the SCENE OF THE BATTLE OF THE CAVES, a sanguinary and fantastic encounter that was won for the whites by ricocheting bullets. The battle was

Roosevelt
Lake & Dam

the climax of General Crook's campaign of 1872-73 against the bands of Apaches who had been conducting surprise raids from their mountain hide-outs. On a December night in 1872 the United States soldiers determined to use the Indians' own strategy and, led by friendly Indian scouts, stealthily climbed the mountain and sent an advance party to within fifty feet of the cave without being detected by the Indians within. All night they lay in wait. As the unsuspecting Apaches emerged at dawn a murderous volley felled six of them. The others called upon to surrender, replied with whoops and the chanting of war songs. After failing in several attempts to dislodge the soldiers by charges, the surviving Indians retreated and fought from behind the natural bulwarks within the cave. The troopers, unable to see their foes, directed their bullets against the rocky ceiling and sides of the cave, whence they glanced downward like hail. Seventy-six Apaches were killed and eighteen taken prisoner. Among these was a Mojave-Apache lad of seven. The boy was adopted and named Mike Burns by one of the leaders of the United States cavalry, Captain James Burns. (Mike died in 1934.)

TORTILLA FLAT, 60.1 *m.* (1,600 alt., 35 pop.), so called for giant masses of rocks resembling a platter of tortillas (Sp., pancakes), is a cluster of frame and adobe houses whose occupants cater to tourists. Surrounding the settlement are the Tortilla, Superstition, and Mazatzal Mountains; to the west are forests of saguaros.

From 63 *m.* is a view of Canyon Lake (R) with many houseboats of valley residents on its waters and numerous vacation cabins on its shores. Mormon Flat Dam (R) is visible at the far end of the lake. At 65.1 *m.* is the junction with a dirt road.

Right on this road to **MORMON FLAT DAM**, 3 *m.* (1,671 alt.), completed in 1925 at a cost of \$1,559,000. A power plant with a 10,000 horse-power capacity adjoins. The dam, 229 feet high and 623 feet long, creates **CANYON LAKE** (*swimming, fishing, boating*), which covers (R) a thousand acres and is ten miles long.

The soft sandstone surface of **WHIRLPOOL ROCK**, 65.5 *m.*, was cut by erosion into patterns resembling swirling water.

On the low horizon (L) at 72 *m.* is a view of Weaver's Needle (4,535 alt.), a conspicuous formation on Superstition Mountain (*see TOUR 3b*).

In **GOLDFIELD**, 74 *m.*, is a mine that was once very productive, and from which some gold is still taken.

APACHE JUNCTION, 79 *m.*, is the junction with US 70-60 (*see TOUR 3b*).

Tour 3B

Hope—Parker—Earp, Calif.—Parker Dam; 68.1 *m.*

State 72 and Water District Rd.

Santa Fe Ry. roughly parallels route throughout. Asphalt-paved and gravel surfaced roadbed. Washes and dips in the road are dangerous after rains in the mountains.

Accommodations at Parker.

This route connects Hope with Parker Dam on the Colorado River just below its confluence with the Williams River. For the most part the country is flat and—except for greasewood, palo verde, and ironwood—barren. At intervals, however, the road approaches rocky mountains that rise abruptly from the level plain. Some of these have sharp jagged peaks while others have flat mesalike tops. Gold worth many millions of dollars has been taken from this area. The northern part of the route is in the Colorado River Indian Reservation.

State 72 branches northwest from US 70-60 (*see TOUR 3d*) at **HOPE**, 0 *m.* The Harcuvar Mountains (R), visible across Mineral Valley, are known to contain gold. At one time "Shorty" Alger—who had been grubstaked by Dick Wick Hall (*see TOUR 3d*) to do some prospecting in this district—was climbing up a little hill to the north of Tank Pass. He slipped and to save himself from falling struck his prospector's pick into the ground. When he pulled it out he found impaled on the point a gold nugget that weighed more than half a pound. It was the top of a small glory hole that yielded over \$100,000 worth of ore besides what was stolen by the hordes of "boomers" who rushed to the spot. Claims were filed on land extending for miles on either side of the discovery and hundreds of thousands of dollars changed hands before the excitement subsided. Dick Wick Hall carried as a pocket piece a nugget worth more than \$100 which was taken out of the hole. Efforts to discover the downward continuation of this freak deposit have been both expensive and fruitless.

VICKSBURG, 4 *m.* (1,382 alt., 180 pop.), named for Vic Satterdahl, who started a store here in the late nineties, is in a mining and stock-raising area and is on the Phoenix-Los Angeles branch of the Santa Fe Ry.

Northwest of Vicksburg the country is more level, and reveals a sweeping view of the desert floor.

BOUSE, 23.8 *m.*, named for Tom Bouse, a trader and storekeeper of early days, is in a pass in the Plomosa Mountains.

LINSKEY, 32 *m.*, was named for Pat Linskey, track foreman of the Arizona Chloride R.R. To the north are Cactus Plain and Black Peak (alt. 1,656).

beam taken from one of its rooms was the basis of the first tree-ring dating of a prehistoric village. Apparently the village had been destroyed by fire, for charred willow corn cribs and ollas and bowls containing charred pinon nuts, beans, and squash seeds were found. The objects removed include turquoise beads, carved bear claws, and pottery of three distinct types—black-on-white (the oldest), a buff ware, and a red decorated in black and white (the most recent). This pueblo was built and occupied between 1174 and 1382 A.D., the late Pueblo III or early Pueblo IV period.

In Show Low is the junction with US 60 (*see TOUR 12*), and State 173, now the route.

LAKESIDE, 60.5 m. (7,000 alt., 425 pop.), named for three nearby lakes (*excellent rainbow-trout fishing*), is a Mormon settlement of sturdy houses and a few business buildings. It serves an agricultural area devoted chiefly to stock raising, though some vegetables, barley, and alfalfa are grown. One of the sources of the lakes, Adair Spring, has a flow of approximately a million gallons a day.

PINETOP, 64.7 m. (7,000 alt., 37 pop.), is another Mormon community surrounded by a sheep and cattle raising area. It was first settled in 1886.

At 65.8 m. is a junction with a dirt road.

Left on this road 0.2 m. to the state's **PINETOP FISH HATCHERY**, supplying trout for the state fish farms at Oak Creek, Mormon Lake, Tonto Basin, and Indian Gardens. Eggs are imported and hatched, the fish being kept in the inside troughs until they are two inches long, then in outside troughs until they are about five inches. They are then moved to the pond before being planted in the streams and lakes. The water is kept moving in all the troughs, and from the time the fish are hatched, they always tend to swim upstream. The most important factor in controlling their growth is the temperature of the water, which is maintained at 53 degrees. Four species of trout are raised here—Yellowstone natives, eastern brook, Loch Leven or German brown and rainbow, which sometimes is more than 30 inches long. Though all of these species of trout are cannibals, the hatchery minimizes the loss from fish eating their neighbors by feeding them a diet of processed beef liver, horse meat, salmon eggs, and oatmeal.

State 173 crosses the northern boundary of the Apache reservation (*see TOUR 8*) at 67.8 m.

McNARY JUNCTION, 69.4 m., is the junction with State 73 (*see TOUR 8*).



Tour 10

Flagstaff Junction—Mormon Lake—Long Valley—Pine—Payson—Roosevelt Junction; 144 m., Tonto Basin Rd.

Graveled roadbed throughout. At times blocked by snow in winter. Limited accommodations at Lake Mary, Mormon Lake, Pine, and Payson.

This road through the cow-country settings of many western yarns passes sites of Indian battles, and a number of lakes that offer excellent fishing and duck hunting; the entire route is within national forests whose pine and brush shelter much wild life. In addition to the pine, their timber includes oak and juniper, or madrono-mountain mahogany. In winter the hills are snowclad; in summer they are covered with succulent grasses, ferns, sumachs, and gorgeously colored flowers, including phlox, margarite, chrysanthemum, verbena, goldenrod, columbine, and forget-me-not.

The Tonto Basin Road branches southeast from its junction with State 79, 0 m. (*see TOUR 2A*), at a point 2.4 miles south of Flagstaff.

Herds of pronghorn antelope roam about taking little notice of motorists and frequently approach the roadside (*see TOUR 2b*).

LAKE MARY, 7 m. (*camp, supplies, boating, fishing*), is an artificial lake formed in a ravine of the Mogollon highlands. Originally the adjunct of a large sawmill, it was presented by its owners to Coconino County for a public recreational area.

MORMON LAKE, 26 m. (*limited accommodations; swimming, boating, fishing, hunting; guides and horses available*), is one of Arizona's most popular summer playgrounds. Inns, lodges, and cabins line the forest edge along the shore for 10 miles. There are numerous motor drives and sightseeing trails in the vicinity.

The lake bed was formerly grazing land for the cattle of a Mormon community, drained through underground channels. By 1900 the drainage channels had become so filled with sediment that a lake began to form. Though not deep, it has an area of twelve square miles and is apparently permanent.

At 33 m. is the junction with a graveled side road.

Right on this road to **STONEMAN LAKE** (*boating, swimming, camp*), 5 m., in the midst of a pine forest. Formed in a two-hundred-foot depression between precipitous rock walls, this lake is half a mile in diameter and has no visible outlet. The site, which is popular with summer vacationers, is named for General George Stoneman (1822-94) who, as a lieutenant, commanded the escort for Lieutenant John G. Parke's survey from San Diego, California, along the Gila to the San Pedro River in 1854. At the outbreak of the Civil War, Stoneman, commanding Fort Brown, Texas, disobeyed orders to surrender to the Confederates and escaped with his troops by steamer to New

Payson

York. He served with distinction throughout the war, retired from the army in 1871, and was elected governor of California in 1883.

LONG VALLEY, 62 m., is a narrow glen noted for its annual (Aug.) rodeos. A log dance hall houses indoor celebrations.

At 72 m. is a junction (L) with the Mogollon Rim Road (see TOUR 10A).

A steep ascent leads to Mogollon Rim (9,998 alt.), about 74 m., the northern boundary of TONTO NATIONAL FOREST, which has headquarters in Phoenix and includes the Sierra Ancha, Superstition and Mazatzal Mountains, the Tonto Basin and four reservoirs that control the flow of water into the Salt River Valley—Roosevelt, Canyon, Apache, and Stewart Mountain Lakes (see TOUR 3A).

At 76 m. is a junction with the Jerome Highway, a graveled road.

Right on this road to an improved dirt road, 13 m.; L. 8 m. to the VERDE HOT SPRINGS, said to have therapeutic value. The Jerome Highway continues to the junction with State 79 (see TOUR 2A) at 47.7 m.

PINE (inns, free campgrounds), 78 m. (5,448 alt., 220 pop.), an isolated Mormon settlement on Pine Creek, was established in the 1870's by pioneers from Salt Lake City. Church authorities control all social, commercial, and industrial activities. Only five or six of the village's gable-roofed, frame houses are built near the general store, postoffice, and service station. The others are widely scattered and partly concealed by tall pine trees. Between the summer season when the cool climate attracts vacationers and the fall hunting season, the enterprising residents carefully irrigate their small but productive orchards and gardens and tend their herds that roam the woodlands. The town is surrounded by one of the state's favorite hunting grounds at the foot of the Mogollon Rim and October and November bring an army of sportsmen to the lowlands and hills near Pine to shoot bear, elk, deer, wild turkey, and quail.

At 83 m. is the junction with an unimproved dirt road.

Right on this road to TONTO NATURAL BRIDGE (adm. 50¢; hotel accommodations), 3 m. (4,660 alt.). This arch of travertine, rearing itself 183 feet above the stream and its tree-shaded canyon, is so vast that an orchard, a corn field, and vegetable and flower gardens grow on its five-acre top. Visitors seeking the bridge are often astonished to find they are on it. It contains about six billion cubic yards of travertine, so hard that no commercially practicable way of quarrying and shipping it has been devised. It spans, and at this point fills, Pine Creek Canyon—a vast stalactitic formation built up of lime deposited by springs that for countless years have been washing over the sides of the canyon. Hats, shoes, or other articles left in the creek become encrusted with travertine and appear to be made of stone. Beneath the arch a series of galleries, chambers, grottoes, and aisles that lead far into the mountains are reached by tall ladders. In this labyrinth of caves, which has never been entirely explored, evidences of aboriginal habitation are scattered among the myriads of glistening stalactites and stalagmites. A precipitous but safe trail leads from the top to the bed of Pine Creek below. Here the spring-fed waters sparkle over boulders and form little pools whose bright surfaces reflect the blue sky.

discovered this site and later homesteaded the property; it is still privately owned.

PAYSON, 95 m. (5,000 alt., 487 pop.), as real a cow town as when it was founded in 1886, preserves the true appearance of a frontier settlement. It has a few frame store buildings and a modern log hotel that caters to the needs of residents and visitors. But it has neither dude ranches nor dude cowboys.

Louis Edwin Payson, Representative from Illinois, never visited this town which bears his name. When John H. Hise, Surveyor-General of Arizona, platted the place he named it for the political patron responsible for his appointment. During Indian wars a fort was built for protection, and the village grew despite Apache depredations. For many troublesome years Payson served as a retreat for participants in the ranchmen's feuds.

Until a few years ago, annual rodeos which are now given in a rodeo ground (last wk. in Aug.), were held in the main street. Horse racing down this street has always been a favorite pastime. Dances, following true western traditions, last all night during the three-day rodeo celebration and, like the rodeo, are conducted with zest and spontaneity.

Payson has appeared in several motion pictures of cowboy life.

In RYE, 105 m., and in the Rye Creek region is a scattered population that formerly constituted an important Gila County election precinct known as "Wild Rye." Everything below the Mogollon Rim was erroneously called Tonto Basin in the old days, though Tonto Basin proper includes only Tonto and Rye Creek.

This was a crossing point for expeditions of every sort—soldiers, bandits, feudists, and Indians. It was neutral territory and a refuge for belligerents of the Graham-Tewksbury feud (see TOUR 10A). John Gilleland, one of the first men wounded, rode 30 miles to Rye Creek, where a resident squeezed out the bullet after making an incision with a razor; Gilleland recovered.

Though this country and its quarrels between cattle and sheep men have furnished material for many writers, an eighty-four-year-old woman who had lived near Rye and whose husband had been a Tonto feudist found little glamour in the memory of those days. When, in 1937, he wished to buy a ranch and return here she remonstrated: "So help me!—you buy that place and I'll quit you! I'll go to Los Angeles after I law you out of my share of all the property I've helped you get. You, a great grand daddy, wantin' to go back to that pesticated country, even if the fight is over. I'm sick of such goings on and I can't forget how I used to get up at night and cook for them outlaws and go back to bed before you let 'em in, because you didn't want me to see who they were. . . ."

The feudists were not the only ones fighting in this area in the 1870's. The basin was made the objective of the campaign against

Tonto Basin and radiate from it in a thorough search for hostile Indians hiding in the surrounding canyons or mountains.

Between Rye and Roosevelt Lake the western horizon is formed by the MAZATZAL MOUNTAINS (8,065 alt.), which were the scene of several skirmishes during Crook's campaign. After having left Camp McDowell in December, 1872, Captain James Burns's command had scoured these mountains, killing several Apaches before joining Major William H. Brown's forces for their concerted attack on the Salt River Canyon cave (*see TOUR 3A*).

FOUR PEAKS, a group of rocky heights in the southern part of the Mazatzals, appear almost due south of Rye. These peaks are said to have ended the migration from Mexico of an Indian tribe that considered "four" a sacred number, meaning finality, completeness, and the end of life. When the Indians reached the Salt River Valley, they gazed in awe on these four equally high peaks, which, they decided, must mark the edge of the world.

TONTO BASIN, 127 m. (2,300 alt., 50 pop.), often called Pumpkin Center, is also known as Packard's in honor of a pioneer family whose members maintained a store here for several years. The post office, schoolhouse, and ranger station of the Tonto National Forest form the nucleus of the present settlement. It is in the center of the Tonto Creek area, a triangle of wild and striking beauty, three thousand feet below the Mogollon Rim, the Mazatzal Mountains, and the Sierra Ancha. Small fields of strawberries, potatoes, and peaches in the basin are irrigated from Tonto Creek, which flows down rugged ravines into Roosevelt Lake. In these farm lands are pine, walnut, and oak trees, mescal, and Spanish bayonet.

Tonto Basin is excellent grazing country for both cattle and sheep; the latter thrive on pine grass and the alfilaria, a European weed sometimes called wild clover. Agriculturists believe alfilaria was introduced to the southwestern United States from the Mediterranean by seeds that clung to the wool of the merino sheep brought over by the Spaniards.

Deer, bear, and mountain lion are hunted in the surrounding mountains.

From the floor of the basin south of town the upper reaches of ROOSEVELT LAKE (*see TOUR 3A*) are visible with the thousands of pelicans that make these waters their feeding grounds. During dry seasons the exposed parts of the lake bottom provide excellent grazing.

The SIEBER MONUMENT (L), 143 m., of local stone, on Sieber Mountain, honors Al Sieber, one of Arizona's greatest scouts. He was powerfully built, more than six feet tall, and weighed about 190 pounds; he was resolute, courageous, and clever, as well as capable of enduring greater privations than the strongest Indians; they called him "Man of Iron." Born in Germany, Sieber spent his boyhood in Pennsylvania, and was wounded in the Battle of Gettysburg. After the Civil War he came to Arizona (1868), and for twenty years (1871-1891) served as chief of scouts at San Carlos under Generals Crook, Howard, and

Miles. He commanded the Apache Kid, Tom Horn, and Talkalai; several times he trailed Geronimo into Mexico, and invariably he was called upon when some difficult work had to be done. Using both firmness and justice, he controlled bands of Apaches planning mutiny when no one else could do so. Nevertheless both Sieber and Talkalai, for a long period in their old age, had no thanks, no pay, and little recognition. But when the Roosevelt Dam was begun Apaches, employed to do much of the road work, were directed by Al Sieber. In 1907, during this construction a rocky point was blasted leaving a huge boulder precariously balanced on a small stone. The old scout, who during the frontier warfare had not hesitated to shoot Indians, realized the danger and saved his Apache helpers by himself knocking out the supporting stone. But his lame leg, twice cracked by rifle balls, hindered his retreat and he was killed by the plunging rock. The monument, erected with contributions from Sieber's Apache laborers, marks the exact spot where the boulder crushed him.

From this point Roosevelt Lake and Dam are visible (*see TOUR 3A*).

At 144 m. is the junction with State 88 (*see TOUR 3A*) at a point 0.6 miles west of Roosevelt.

Tour 10A

Junction with Tonto Basin Rd.—Young—Junction with State 88; 136.1 m., Mogollon Rim Rd., Young-Holbrook Rd., and Salt River Pleasant Valley Rd.

Graveled and improved-dirt roadbed; dangerous after rains; occasionally blocked by snow in winter; sharp curves. Limited accommodations at Young and at hunting lodges from April to November.

This route crosses rugged and heavily wooded mountains that abound with wild life, and range in altitude from 3,500 to 8,000 feet. For many years they were inhabited by the Apache who sought refuge here when pursued by U. S. troops. In its course along the Mogollon Rim and through Pleasant Valley, the road passes many scenes described by Zane Grey, Dane Coolidge, and Earl Forrest, for this is the setting of the Graham-Tewksbury feud, known as the Pleasant Valley War and often dramatized in western fiction. Many of the streams, peaks, and canyons are named for people whose exploits are recorded in tales of the range country. Some of them still live in this area and may greet the traveler who pauses for information at a wayside ranch house.

All details of this war are controversial. A popularly accepted but unproved version is that the Tewksburys and Grahams had already quarreled over cattle stolen from James Stinson, their employer, when the Tewksburys gave protection to a band of sheep driven over the Mogollon Rim in 1887 by the Daggs brothers. The arrival of sheep caused settlers who had previously taken no part in the Tewksbury-Graham quarrel to unite in defending their range against the "woolies." Defiant cattlemen killed a Navajo shepherd and drove out or destroyed the sheep. The Tewksburys retaliated, and the struggle became a five-year bushwhacking feud that was responsible for nineteen known deaths and was credited with many more. Attempts by representatives of law and order to end hostilities were futile. Every man who remained in the valley was eventually drawn into this conflict in which no quarter was asked or given. An enemy was hunted like a wild animal and death was the penalty for an unguarded moment. The feud ended in 1892 when Tom, last of the Grahams, was killed in Tempe, where he had moved from the valley. Although Tom Graham swore before he died that the men who ambushed him were Ed Tewksbury and John Rhodes, and witnesses later identified the two men in court when they were tried for murder, Rhodes and Tewksbury finally went free.

The men who took part in the feud are almost as much of a mystery as the cause of the trouble. During pioneer days in the cattle country no one asked who a man was or whence he came and the few people yet living who knew the feudists are still reluctant to talk. Earl Forrest, who has written a book on this affair, says that John Tewksbury, Sr., was born in Boston and sailed around the Horn to California about 1850. He appeared in Globe about 1880 with three grown, half-breed sons, John, James, and Edwin, all expert marksmen. Jim is even described as being able to shoot backwards; it is said that when warned of danger he put his gun over his shoulder and killed his enemy without turning around. In Globe the elder Tewksbury married a widow and moved to Pleasant Valley.

The Grahams, who came to Pleasant Valley in 1882, were from Iowa. Tom, the oldest of three brothers, all of whom were killed in the feud, was the leader of their faction though he is said to have had a restraining influence on his followers until his youngest brother, Billy, was killed. Andy Cooper, the alias used by one of the five Blevins boys, who was said to be wanted in Texas for murder, is credited by some authors with responsibility for most of the ruthlessness among the Graham faction in the early part of the feud. Andy, described as the leader of the Pleasant Valley cattle rustlers, and his brother, Sam Houston Blevins, were both killed in Holbrook in a gun fight with Sheriff Owens, who had attempted to arrest Andy for stealing horses (see *TOUR 2a*).

During the feud, the father of the Blevins boys disappeared, Charles and Hampton Blevins were killed in the valley, and John, wounded by Sheriff Owens, served a penitentiary sentence for his part in the Holbrook battle.

Within the Tonto National Forest the Mogollon Rim Road branches east from its junction with the Tonto Basin Road, 0 m. (see *TOUR 10*), at a point 7.2 miles south of Long Valley.

At 2.5 m. is a junction with a dirt road.

Right on this road 0.3 m. to **BAKER'S BUTTE** (8,282 alt.). The view from this point includes part of the Painted Desert beyond an immense expanse of yellow pine.

At 14.1 m. on the Mogollon Rim Road is a junction with a dirt road marked by a stone monument with a bronze plate.

Left on this to General Spring and the **PINCHOT RANGER STATION**, 0.1 m. The road continues through a parklike forest, with trees so evenly spaced as to resemble an artificial landscape, to a cattle corral, 6 m.; L. here to the **SITE OF THE BATTLE OF THE BIG DRY WASH**, 7 m. On July 17, 1882 more than fifty Indians on the San Carlos reservation killed Captain J. L. "Cibicue Charlie" Colvig, the chief of scouts, and escaped, murdering settlers, burning ranches, stealing livestock, and loading themselves with plunder on their flight. Troops from both the Sixth Cavalry under Captain Adna Romanza Chaffee and from the Third Cavalry started in pursuit. A shrewd campaigner, Chaffee brought extra mounts, but soon the trail through Tonto Basin and over the rough mountainous country along the Mogollon Rim was lined with worn-out horses. The fugitives, warned of the soldiers' approach by Indian smoke-signals, gathered boulders at the crest of a thousand-foot precipice above a tributary of East Clear Creek (known as Chevalon's Fork but described in army reports as Big Dry Wash) where the troops were expected to pass. But scouts under Al Sieber discovered the trap and the troops were halted on the edge of the canyon. Chaffee, given command by his senior officer, Major Andrew Wallace Evans, detailed troops to cross the ravine to the east and the west and surround the Indians while those stationed opposite them kept up a fire to hold their attention. After several hours of fighting in which most of the Indians had been shot from their cliff nests and their bodies hurled into the canyon, the daylight faded and the darkness permitted a few of the Indians to escape.

The tunnel (L), 21.5 m., 20 feet long, was begun about 1890 by the Arizona Mineral Belt Railroad to connect the mining district of Globe with the vast timber reserves of northern Arizona. The project collapsed after seven years of struggle by its promoters.

At 54.2 m. is the junction with the Young-Holbrook Rd. Right on this, now the main route. The gradual descent from the Mogollon Rim into Pleasant Valley affords many views of serried purple ranges glimpsed through pines and aspens. Herds of fifteen or twenty elk and five or ten deer often browse in these forests within sight of the road. The valley itself is a peaceful place. In the early morning and evening, when a purple haze softens the wild beauty of this secluded glen and of the rugged mountains that enclose it, its turbulent history seems incredible. Today the old ranges are fenced, but cattle still graze on the hillsides, as they did when this was the scene of the Graham-Tewksbury feud.

At 57.7 m. on the Young-Holbrook Road, is the junction with the dirt O W ranch road.

Left on this to the O W RANCH, 5 m., the former home of the Blevins family of Pleasant Valley War fame. It was on the Blevins range at a point about 5 miles northeast of the ranch house that the triple lynching of James W. Stott, Billy Wilson, and Jim Scott occurred. During the summer of 1888 horse stealing became so flagrant that livestock owners formed a vigilance committee and rode onto the Rim, bent on stern measures. Stott, a youth of 26, was possessed of ample means and had come west to settle. It is said that he was a hospitable youth and a poor judge of character. He ignored the warning that his associates were known criminals. That the hanging was a mistake was generally believed at the time by a shocked public, and members of the lynching party reluctantly admitted the mistake in later years. One story that has endured through the years is that the party first executed Wilson and Scott, forcing Stott to witness the proceeding as an object lesson. Then it dawned upon them that Stott, as a witness, might endanger their own lives. On the theory that "dead men tell no tales," he was hanged to the same tree.

BOTTLE SPRING, 67.6 m., on the Young-Holbrook Road, is a camp patronized by sportsmen during hunting season.

Left from Bottle Spring on the Q-Ranch Road to the Q-RANCH gate, 7.1 m. From 20.1 m. are visible the headquarters of this ranch, once the home of Helen Duett Ellison, who married George W. P. Hunt, Arizona's first state governor.

On the former WILSON RANCH (R), 23.1 m., on the Q-Ranch road, Hampton Blevins and John Paine were killed, in August, 1887, during one of the earliest battles of the feud. The site of the house is marked by a rock chimney and fireplace; the house was mysteriously burned a few hours after the shooting. Behind the chimney are two piles of stones, marking the shallow graves of Blevins and Paine.

Details of this killing are as disputed as those surrounding other feud fatalities. One version is that Old Man Blevins, father of the five sons, had been missing more than a week when Hampton Blevins set out to look for him. Hampton was accompanied by several Hashknife (*see TOUR 2a*) cowboys, including John Paine, who was noted as a fighter and had been brought here from Texas to keep out the sheep. The cowboys stopped at Wilson's ranch and asked for supper. Contrary to the usual hospitality of the cow country they were refused by Jim Tewksbury, who answered their inquiry; as they turned to leave, they were stopped by a volley of shots that killed two of them and wounded three others.

The Tewksburys claimed that the cattlemen had served notice on several settlers to leave the valley and that the men had gathered in Wilson's house to resist eviction. When the cowboys rode up and ordered them to depart, Hampton Blevins started the shooting that resulted in the two deaths.

At 73.5 m. on the Young-Holbrook Road is a junction with a dirt road.

Right 1.1 m. on this to a circle of stones that marks the GRAVE OF THE SHEPHERDER (L), killed while guarding the Daggs sheep, after they had crossed the Mogollon Rim (*see above*).

At 77 m. on the Young-Holbrook Road is the junction with the Cherry Creek Road.

Left on this road to the YOUNG COMMUNITY DANCE HALL (L), 0.1 m., built on the site of the old Stinson corral, where John Gilleland, Stinson's ranch foreman, was shot by Ed Tewksbury after Gilleland had accused him

of stealing some of Stinson's saddlehorses. At the community hall is a junction with another graded dirt road.

Right 0.2 m. on this to the old AL ROSE CABIN, on the ZT Ranch. The cabin, built of large adz-hewn logs with grooved corner settings, contains two large rooms separated by a court and fronted with an ample porch having log railings. Though the roof and floor are in a state of disrepair, the walls are still very substantial. A huge fireplace and well-constructed rock chimney are in the north end of the structure. The Rose ranch harbored many members of the Graham faction during the feud and much of their strategy was planned here. Rose's acknowledged leadership rendered him second only to Tom Graham as an object of hatred by the Tewksburys.

The site of the ELDER TEWKSBURY RANCH is (L) at 2.2 m. on the Cherry Creek Road (*impassable in bad weather*). The only remnant of the buildings is a rock chimney. Left across a field, about 0.2 m. from this chimney, on a little knoll, marked by a wild walnut tree and a piece of white timber, is the GRAVE OF THE ELDER TEWKSBURY, who survived the feud and died on his ranch in the 1890's.

At 2.4 m. on the Cherry Creek Road is a junction with the McKinney Ranch Road; R. 1 m. on this over sloping grass-covered hills to the TEWKSBURY CABIN on the McKinney Ranch. This cabin, built by the father of the Tewksbury boys, was moved by Mr. McKinney to its present site. Near loopholes, the massive log walls are bespattered with bullet holes and on the flooring boards, now a part of the ceiling, is a large black splotch where the wood was soaked with blood.

At 5.8 m. on the Cherry Creek Road is the site of the LOWER TEWKSBURY RANCH where John Tewksbury and Bill Jacobs were killed in a fight with the Grahams. During the battle Mrs. John Tewksbury, ignoring enemy guns, walked from the house and covered the bodies of the slain men to protect them from rooting hogs. The Grahams ceased firing temporarily as a gesture to the bravery of the slain man's wife.

On the Young-Holbrook Road at 77.1 m. is the site of the STINSON RANCH, marked by a log cabin now badly decayed. James Stinson, one of the first Pleasant Valley settlers, is said to have offered a reward for the head of any man caught driving sheep over the Mogollon Rim. Before 1877 he hired the Grahams and Tewksburys to work for him. After he had left the valley, Stinson gave his explanation of the feud, "My cattle began disappearing and pretty soon the Grahams and the Tewksburys were fighting over them."

The YOUNG CEMETERY (R), 77.2 m., on the Young-Holbrook Road, is a barren plot that contains the marked graves of five members of the Graham faction killed in the feud. Harry Middleton, ambushed by the Tewksbury forces, was buried in a coffin built from old packing boxes found at the Perkins Store, a more pretentious interment than that given most of the vendetta victims. When Al Rose, one of the principal Graham fighters, was killed from ambush near the Houdon ranch, members of the Graham faction lashed his body across his saddle-horse with his lariat and rode toward the cemetery. In this same row are the graves of Charles Blevins and William and John Graham.

Far from heavily traveled highways and miles from a railroad, in the quiet of Pleasant Valley, is YOUNG, 77.6 m. (5,070 alt., 367 pop.), a few frame buildings scattered along a country road and up sloping grass-covered hills. It is named for William Young, who acquired the Graham ranch and herd under a business arrangement